

Dimitrov Cables
Mooney: One Of America's Finest Sons

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)
MOSCOW, March 12.—George Dimitrov, general secretary of the Communist International, has cabled condolences on the death of Tom Mooney to his brother John and called the labor hero "one of the finest sons of the great American people."

"The bright memory of Tom Mooney," Dimitrov said, will be an inspiration to all now engaged in life and death struggle against Hitlerism.

The text of the cable, dated March 10 and made public today, follows:

"Please accept my heartfelt condolences on the death of your brother Tom Mooney."

"In Tom Mooney we lost one of the finest sons of the great American people whose life was devoted to prolonged struggle for liberty and justice for the common people from whose ranks he came."

"But Tom Mooney belonged not only to America. His indomitable spirit and courage, his great example of a steadfast fighter, found response in the hearts of all progressive men and women the world over."

"Now when all freedom-loving peoples, rallied around the mighty coalition of the United States of America, Great Britain and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, are engaged in a life and death struggle against the criminal forces of Hitlerism, the bright memory of Tom Mooney will inspire them to still greater and more determined joint efforts to bring about a speedy victory over Hitler's fascist hordes."

"The victorious free peoples of the world will enshrine in their annals the name of Tom Mooney alongside the names of many noble heroes who gave their lives in the great historic struggle for the liberty, progress and happiness of humanity."

BOOST OUTPUT FOR ATTACK-KNOX

Drive in Plants Vital, Leaders Warn Nation

OUTLINE PLANS

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, March 12.—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox called today on the workers and managers of American industry to do their part in changing the war from defense to offense."

Knox's statement was one of a series of high government officials, including Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Sidney Hillman, Director of the War Production Board's Labor Division, which were made public today.

These statements were incorporated in the official plan book of the production drive which was made public by WPA Chief Donald Nelson.

SUGGESTIONS TO COMMITTEES

The plan book contained detailed suggestions and instructions to the joint management-labor production committees which are now being set up in war production plants throughout the country.

The production drive is "not a publicity campaign" or a short-term drive and "will continue for the duration," the plan book said.

"It is a joint effort on the part of government, management and labor to increase and accelerate the production of war material starting today and continuing until complete victory has been won by the United Nations."

In his statement which was included in the plan book, Knox said:

"The quicker this war changes from defense to offense, the quicker we win it, the more of our sailors and soldiers are going to come back to America alive.

"For these simple reasons, I believe that the importance and the imperativeness of the production drive cannot be overemphasized."

Secretary Stimson said that the army considers "this production drive the most important civilian project in America today."

"Every day, every hour gained in spending weapons to our men means hundreds and thousands of lives saved."

Admiral Emory Land, Administrator of the War Shipping Administration, pointed out that this is a war of transportation in which men, material, and equipment must be carried over great distances.

"All this places a tremendous responsibility upon the men and women in America's factories and shipyards. Victory is up to them," Hillman said in his statement.

"We of labor have a supreme responsibility in this production war. American labor knows what is at stake for this nation, for all free men, and for all mankind.

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Unions Win Jobs for Negroes in War Plants

WASHINGTON, March 12.—An increasing awareness of their responsibility for integrating Negro workers into war production is being shown by local labor unions in various parts of the country, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of the Negro Employment and Training Branch, today told Sidney Hillman, WPA Labor Division Director.

Dr. Weaver cited typical examples of union cooperation.

In the Inglewood, Calif., plant of North American Aviation, several of the 230 Negro janitors were assigned to cadmium plating and an upgrading program was instituted after the executive committee of Local 887, UAW-CIO, requested the management to "give the colored personnel in this plant equal opportunity."

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SIDESWIPES

by del



"Here's some splendid talent for your committee, Mr. Dies—he's being sued for plagiarism."

Daily Worker

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2 STAR EDITION
OF PITTSBURGH

A Voice Against National Unity

• Turn to page 6 for today's leading editorial on the Dies Committee.

Boston Irish Rap Fascist Fr. Curran

• Bostonians condemn scheduled appearance of fascist Fr. Curran at March 17 celebration of Evacuation Day.—Story on page 3.

Southern Leaders Hit Poll Tax At Hearing

Labor to Present United Front for Pepper Bill Today

By Eva Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, March 12.—From the very centers of the poll-tax ridden states of the South came leading citizens from all walks of life to tell the Senate hearings on the anti-poll-tax bill today that the poll-tax is a blot upon American democracy.

"Go back to Washington and tell President Roosevelt that we want to be part of the United States."

That's the way the Southern workers and farmers feel about the poll-tax. Miss Lucy Randolph Mason, CIO Public Relations representative in the South testified today at the opening hearing on the Pepper anti-poll-tax measure, S. 1280.

An array of prominent Southern individuals appeared before the Senate Judiciary Sub-committee conducting the hearings to charge that the poll-tax was a deliberate device to keep power in the hands of a few people in eight Southern states and urge that it be abolished by Congress.

SOUTHERNERS TESTIFY

Heading the day's witnesses was Jennings Perry, associate editor of the Nashville Tennessean. He was followed by Silliman Evans, publisher of the Tennessean; Miss Moss Plunkett of the Southern Electoral Reform League, Mrs. Sherwood Anderson of the YWCA, and other residents of Southern pol-tax states.

Listening intently to all the witnesses were Senators C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming and Warren R. Austin of Vermont.

Senator Claude Pepper of Florida sponsor of the measure, which calls for abolition of the poll-tax in all federal elections, introduced each witness and took an active part in the day's proceedings. He had previously appeared before the committee on July 19, 1941, in behalf of his bill.

Tomorrow, representatives of the AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods, will add labor's voice in support of the measure. Among those scheduled to testify are President William Green, Julius G. Luhmen of the Brotherhoods; Yelverton Cowherd, CIO Regional Director in Alabama; and spokesmen for the United Mine Workers.

Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress, will appear before the committee on Saturday, followed by representatives of Negro organizations and other groups. Senator O'Mahoney stated today that all those who wish to testify will be given a chance to do so before the hearings adjourn.

Originally scheduled to last only four days, it is understood here that the hearings might be prolonged if

(Continued on Page 4)

by del

Bulletin

Tanker Sunk In Caribbean

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UP).—The Navy Department announced tonight that a medium sized U. S. tanker has been torpedoed in the Caribbean area.

The name of the ship was not disclosed.



O.K. Says This Employer:

Ernest Robinson, vice-president of the Fairchild Aviation Corp., one of the large firms on war work, shown as he addressed a joint meeting of employers and shop stewards of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. He praised highly the union's program for joint management-labor production councils. Sitting at his right is Robert A. Draghi, works manager of Fairchild; on his left is Edward Steward, secretary-treasurer of the U.E.'s Dist. 4, a worker of American Gas Accumulator whom the Daily Worker interviewed.

Labor-Management: What Two Shops Did

Joint Committees Boost Production at Phelps-Dodge and American Gas

By George Morris

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 12.—Some of the most successful experiences with joint management-labor plant committee to stimulate war production, has turned up in this city in factories under contract with the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO.

Joint committees are functioning at the large Phelps-Dodge Corp. plant and at American Gas Accumulator, both on vital war work.

Edward Stewart, secretary-treasurer of Dist. 4, U. E., a worker at American Gas Accumulator, takes particular pride in telling that the joint committee in his plant has been the first in New Jersey and has proven its value long before Pearl Harbor.

BIG INCREASE

As a result, he pointed out, production has increased manifold in the recent period—far beyond the three-fold increase in workers to the present 300.

The plant turns out numerous products for war: equipment—mobile flood lights for the Army and Navy, landing lights for airfields, portable flood lights, air route beacons, road reflector signs, acet gas operated

marine signals and many kindred products.

The chief reason for success, Stewart said, is the mutual confidence between the company and union

(Continued on Page 4)

by del

Writers, Educators In Plea for Browder

Seventeen additional well-known educators, writers and artists have appealed to President Roosevelt for the release of Earl Browder, it was announced yesterday by the Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder.

They are Dudley Nichols, author; Prof. Roger S. Loomis, Columbia University; Prof. Bernard F. Reiss, Hunter College; Evelyn Howard, Johns Hopkins; Prof. James Luther Adams, Meadville Theological School; John Wexley, author; Prof. Edwin Berry Burgee, New York University; Virginia Scott, editor and author; Clara Weatherwax, author; Bernard J. Stern, sociologist and author; M. Levi, University of Michigan; A. Arbib-Costa, sculptor; Prof. George T. Renner, Columbia University; G. B. Lal, scientist; and Martha Branscombe, University of Chicago.

Browder's Home Town CIO Wants Him Free

YONKERS, N. Y., March 12.

The Westchester County CIO Council, whose headquarters are here, unanimously adopted a resolution urging freedom for Earl Browder. The resolution received special prominence in Yonkers newspapers in as much as Yonkers is Browder's home town.

Disputes from the Southern

Front reported strong German

counter-attacks, some supported by tanks, but said the Soviet advance continued and one unit killed 2,000 Germans in the last few days.

The Soviet High Command announced that in one southern sector the Red Army routed the 45th Regiment of the 23rd German Division, taking many prisoners and considerable booty.

Planes of the Soviet Black Sea

Fleet, joining in operations against

Axial forces in the Crimea, carried

out several raids on enemy air-

dromes, a communiqué said. Direct

bomb hits destroyed 18 German

planes at one place and damaged

ten more.

Willy Kryens, captured member

of the 168th German Artillery Regi-

ment, reported that in the last two

months his division had lost nearly

70 per cent of its effectiveness and

the companies now average 50 men

each.

The Red Army reported earlier

today that in a tremendous offen-

sive on the Kalinin Front north-

west of Moscow the Soviet fighters

killed 49,700 German officers and

men and recaptured 161 localities

between Feb. 5 and March 8.

was announced yesterday by the

Citizens' Committee to Free Browder.

The Congress, backed by scores of prominent trade union leaders and outstanding public figures, will be

(Continued on Page 4)

by del

Dreiser Backs March 28 Congress

Theodore Dreiser, dean of American writers, has joined the long list of prominent sponsors of the national Free Browder Congress. It

(Continued on Page 4)

by del

Red Army Tightens Ring About Rzhev.

Three German Divisions Shattered, 12,000 Casualties Inflicted

Toledano Here on Anti-Axis Unity

U. S. SUBMARINES SINK FOUR JAPANESE SHIPS

Red Army Tightens Ring About Rzhev.

Three German Divisions Shattered, 12,000 Casualties Inflicted

LONDON, March 12 (UPI).—The Red Army was reported tonight to have nearly completed encirclement of Rzhev, 130 miles northwest of Moscow and closest remaining German penetration toward the Soviet capital.

A force of Germans comparable to that surrounded at Staraya Russa in the northeast—said to number more than 100,000—was believed cut off at Rzhev.

(Unconfirmed reports reaching here said that a great Soviet offensive had been opened by Marshal Semyon Timoshenko in the Ukraine aimed at Kharkov, Stalin and Taganrog. The reports said that as many as 90 divisions—1,500,000 men—were involved in the Red Army drive.)

Russia Moscow reported that a crack German division—the 29th Infantry which had fought in many European campaigns—had been virtually wiped out on the Russian front.

A Russia Moscow communiqué said that Soviet troops today conducted offensives against the enemy "on several sectors of the front, occupying several inhabited localities."

"The enemy suffered heavy losses in men and war material," the communiqué said.

Earlier Soviet reports had indicated Timoshenko's men were pounding at the gates of Kharkov, second city of the Ukraine, and Taganrog, by-passed anchor at the southern end of the battle line on the Sea of Azov.

The Moscow Radio announced that in the last month the Red Army, in a front-line offensive inflicting "enormous" casualties on the

Stop Food Trains to Nazis, Cry French Women



Road from Moscow: As the German armies in Russia retreated steadily before the advancing forces, they abandoned large quantities of equipment, some of it because bitterly cold weather stalled motors. Red Army infantrymen, top, pass an abandoned German big gun and a cavalryman rides past a ditched Nazi tank, below.

Trained Soviet Troops Are Ready for Spring Action

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, March 12.—On Nov. 6 1941, on the eve of the 24th anniversary of the October Revolution and when the German fascist hordes stood at the gates of Moscow placing the capital in imminent danger, Stalin in his speech at the anniversary meeting of the Moscow Soviet of Deputies, summarized the results of the first four and a half months of the German-Soviet war.

Among other things, Stalin stated that there was no doubt that as the result of the first few months of the war, Germany whose manpower was beginning to dwindle had grown far weaker than the Soviet Union whose reserves were only beginning to develop space. Three and a half months have elapsed since Stalin's speech, three and a half months during which heavy blows were inflicted on the Hitlerite troops.

They were compelled to leave Rostov-on-Don; they were ousted from Kalinin, Kerch, Tikhvin, Yelets and from a number of other Soviet towns and hundreds of inhabited points.

The whole of Moscow and the Tula region is completely liberated from fascists and the Red Army continues to advance.

SOVIET RESERVES

Parallel with all this, new reserves of troops have been undergoing training in the rear. In all weather, be it blizzards or frosts, intensive work is underway day and night in the country's military training camps.

Besides theoretical training of "recruits," practical and tactical methods fully adapted to modern warfare occupy the main place in the training of the men. A great part of the day is spent in rifle practice among the different arms, at special courses for commanders, or study of Soviet weapons or those captured from the enemy.

In the evenings, lectures are delivered on wartime political or tactical subjects in which the Red Army commanders are well versed and detailed study is made of operations carried out during the day, the shortcomings and mistakes committed coming in for the necessary criticism.

In the evenings the Red Army men, together with their commanders, organize discussion circles at which the men gather around the newspapers and interpret the latest news from the battlefield, the internal life of the Soviet Union and the international situation.

In one of the other rooms a group of Red Army men may be found drawing up a new wallpaper for their platoon, company or battalion. The bulletin board carrying the latest communiques of Soviet Information Bureau is usually the center of keen interest.

MOVE UP TO FRONT

Many of the Red Army men and commanders who underwent military training in the camps of reserve troops have already replaced units operating at the front where they proved that they had full command of the necessary knowledge and experience to engage in decisive battle against the fascist troops.

The overwhelming mass of these troops who have undergone excellent training and are armed with modern military technique, are ready to go into battle in the spring. Hitlerite fascism is placing its hopes in the forthcoming spring offensive, and trying to muster now regiments and divisions to press into

camouflaged camp fires are decisive action against the Red Army.

The Red Army and Soviet people know that the fascist enemy is still strong and well armed, that heavy and bloody encounters still lie ahead. But it is evident from statements of scores of German soldiers taken prisoner within the last few weeks on different sectors of the front and who saw no more than two weeks of action at the most, that matter, are in a sorry plight regarding the German reserves.

Parachute troops practice night landings behind the "enemy" lines. Matters do not always run smoothly what with vigilant parachute hunters out to prevent the parachutists from blowing up the intended railway line or station and thus upsetting the plans to land in the "enemy's rear."

ASSAULT ACTION

Once the Red Army men have started their course of training and skillfully handle different weapons, theoretical training gives way to tactical outdoor practice. Trenches, machine gun nests and dugouts which cover the camp in a dense network, serve as the best means for checking on the fighting ability of the men. This network is built by the Red Army men under expert guidance in order to train men on how to handle an infantry sapper under enemy fire lying down or crouching on their knees.

Particular emphasis is laid on assault action. These tactics are first carried out in small subdivisions, platoons or companies and afterwards in bigger troop units ending in offensive operations on a neighboring reserve army situated several kilometers away.

During long day marches, units move across trackless terrain. But once on the road, they encounter "enemy" planes, tank units and trench mortar troops, come up against machine gun nests, artillery positions, mined fields and ambuscades which have to be stormed and destroyed.

Owing to the fact that a majority of commanders and commissars at the head of reserve troops have already seen action in the present war and are therefore well acquainted with conditions at the front and with the tactics of German troops, they are able to impart to the Red Army during their training, the necessary knowledge of different methods of warfare captured from the enemy.

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WAR TRAINING

The nights are frequently interrupted by "alarms." Within a few minutes all arms are ready to set out on the march. The night marches of platoons or companies organized across the snow-covered fields, forests or mountains, insure the Red Army men to camp life at the front and to arduous night marches.

Demonstrations in Many Cities Stir Freedom Fight

HOLD PAY STRIKES

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

BERNE, March 12.—Four hundred million francs a day is the appalling price paid by the French people for the maintenance of the armies of the Nazi invaders.

The best that French soil can yield and the finest products of French labor go to the Germans and are carted away to the Reich in thousands of trains.

Butter, eggs, grain, sugar, meat, milk, fats, vegetables, fruit, wine—these are but part of the long list of products which were so abundant in France before but of which Frenchmen today are deprived.

Mothers see their infants die of hunger while the occupation troops thrive on the best that the soil can produce.

The situation is now getting worse. The Vichy government is constrained to admit that for these two years France has been living on accumulated stocks and that these are running low.

What will French women do when these stocks are exhausted, what will happen to their children?

WOMEN DEMONSTRATE

The women of France are determined not to let themselves be starved to death and to save their children from that fate. They have resolved that Hitler shall not exterminate the French people.

Southern France was the scene of imposing demonstrations in February and the women took an active part in them. At Cete and Montpellier as well as other towns where the food shortage was particularly acute, the population came out on the streets in protest against the dispatch of food trains for Germany.

For days they had unchallenged control of the streets and compelled the local authorities to increase the ration.

Similar demonstrations were held in several other French cities.

The demonstration, the first since the Axis sinking of Brazilian ships began on Feb. 18, followed today's promulgation of a decree confiscating a substantial portion of Axis funds in Brazilian banks and Axis real estate and other property in retaliation for the sinkings.

The crowd gathered in front of the store at noon. They threw stones at the windows and shouted:

"Down with Germany! Viva Brazil!"

A decree by President Getulio Vargas said that the confiscation of Axis funds "is in retaliation for attacks on Brazilian property and like.



Comfort for War Orphan: Mme. Chiang Kai-shek is shown with a shy newcomer to an orphanage in Chungking. Mme. Chiang supervises the care of 30,000 homeless waifs aided by funds raised by the United China Relief.

Brazilians Condemn Axis Ship Sinkings

Government Decrees Confiscation of Part of Axis Funds in Retaliation

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 12 (UP).—A crowd of Brazilians, enraged over the Axis sinkings of Brazilian merchant ships, stoned a German-owned photographic establishment, the Casa Lochner, today and attacked the manager when he emerged to protest.

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U.S. Subs Sink 4 Tokio Ships, Australians 13

Midway Island Holds; Invasion Fleet Battered Off New Guinea

(Continued from Page 1)

New Guinea, as well as invasion ships in nearby waters.

The Australian press, however, in dwelling on the gravity of the menace, shunned any claims that the New Guinea invasion force had been shattered.

Government officials said still heavier and more destructive blows would be struck by the Royal Australian Air Force "when the time comes." In hope of dislocating Japanese concentrations threatening Port Moresby, 330 miles across Torres Strait from the mainland.

(Japanese Imperial Headquarters admitted in a Tokio broadcast that in New Guinea landing operations nine ships were sunk, damaged or run aground. The communiqué said that "two requisitioned vessels and one military transport were either sunk or forced aground, and one cruiser, two destroyers and three other requisitioned ships were slightly damaged."

It was generally regarded by Australians as apparent that the Japanese were striving to make Port Moresby, 160 miles across the narrow finger of eastern New Guinea from Salamaua, the main base for an assault on Northeastern Australia.

Since any attempts to bomb the United States will be only in the nature of nuisance raids."

Gen. Drum, speaking in New York City the day before yesterday to members of the State Guard, also stated emphatically that only by full-fledged offensive action by the United States against its enemies on their home grounds could they achieve victory.

The declarations of the three ranking officers are in line with the statement of President Roosevelt on Wednesday that "the war can only be won by contact with the enemies and by attack upon them."

The necessity of such an all-out offensive as the only way to win is brilliantly set forth in Lieut. Col. Kerman's book mentioned by Admiral King. The book is creating a sensation throughout the country with its hard-hitting arguments which trace the development of all major wars since the time of the Romans to prove that none have been won except by offensive action.

This looming battle for Upper Burma will be fought in the most difficult terrain in the world, a Chinese military spokesman said, and for the first time the full weight of China's fighting strength will be thrown into battle—not in defense of the homeland, but of British territory. So far, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's troops have limited their

activity in Burma to skirmishes near the Thial border.

The spokesman said the Japanese were reported to have massed one spearhead of 30,000 men at Chingmai, 75 miles within Thailand, for a thrust toward Toungoo on the Rangoon-Mandalay road, designed to cut off British troops moving up from South Burma. Another Japanese army, of 20,000 men including parachutists, was believed concentrated at Chiangmai, a short distance north, to attack toward the Burmese Road terminus at Lashio. A vanguard of 6,000 Japanese was poised on the frontier to clear the way for either army.

Either direction of attack lay across the rugged Shan Mountains, rising from 3,000 to 6,000 feet and interspersed with jungles, and the Chinese were reported ready to meet either drive or both simultaneously.

Rangoon Burned

For Two Days

MANDALAY, March 12 (UP).—Rangoon burned for two days after the British put the final torch to it last Saturday and smoke from countless fires billowed up 18,000 feet over the city, a British Army officer who was there said today.

Great fires could be seen raging from points 40 miles outside the once-beautiful city.

The "scorched earth" policy was decided upon after the military decided Rangoon could not be held and that it must be utterly destroyed before the Japanese entered, he said.

The "zero hour" was 2 P. M. on Saturday. At that moment great blasts shook the city as demolition squads touched off the fuses of explosives they had set in preparation for the city's destruction.

A large oil refinery a few miles outside Rangoon was demolished.

Plans for its destruction, the officer said, were drawn up by a man who had seen Soviet authorities destroy

their important industrial plant's when the Germans were driving across the Ukraine.

On the War Fronts

(AS OF MARCH 11th)

By A VETERAN COMMANDER

American and Australian fliers mopped up seven Japanese ships at a number of points on the northern coast of New Guinea. This sounds very much like a logical continuation of the battles of Macassar Strait and the Sea of Java, that is, a preliminary to a new phase of the invasion, especially when coupled with the news that a Japanese armada has been sighted steaming toward Port Moresby on the southern coast of New Guinea. Australia is definitely in for an attack.

In Burma British forces are said to be preparing to give battle on their new line some 150 miles north of Rangoon.

The situation in the Indian Ocean looks dangerous. The name of Ceylon is mentioned in dispatches often and often and Mr. Welles has received "strong assurances" from the Vichy government that Madagascar would be "kept out of Axis control." This sounds ominous in view of the past record of Vichy. It would be so much safer to occupy the island instead of getting "assurances."

The German super-battleship "Admiral Tirpitz" was making her way north along the coast of Norway when she was attacked by British torpedo planes. The German battleship fled under cover of a smoke screen, but there does not seem to be any assurance that she did not continue her voyage the object of which is to raid the seas to the Soviet ports of Murmansk and Archangel. A major naval struggle is bound to develop around the rump of the Scandinavian Peninsula looks like a running bound on the map.

The lull on Luzon continues. In Africa, the Free French have staged a rather spectacular desert raid advancing to Temissa, 300 miles south of El Aghela. While not of primary importance, this small operation doubtless will distract the attention of part of Rommel's forces to the south of the Gulf of Sidra.

The correction in the Soviet communique tells a vivid story in a few words: early in March 80 German planes were destroyed instead of 30 as reported previously; among these 80 are 39 Junkers 52 transport planes. This enormous loss shows that the efforts of the Germans to reinforce their encircled troops by air are being frustrated.

There is a report emanating from London that Soviet troops have cut the highway Smolensk-Vyazma, thus completing the encirclement of the entire Gzhatsk-Vyazma area (which seemingly has also been sliced in two). There is nothing specific (as far as place names are concerned) to report from the other sectors and there will hardly be for several days because right now a very unspectacular operation is going on: several German key points are systematically being pounded to pulp with artillery. The blow of a meat-cleaver may be more spectacular than the work of a bomber, but the latter does its job just as efficiently, even more so at times.

The Germans put out a new propaganda line which is quite amusing because of its complete "illiteracy." They say that the Russians have to rely on second hand troops made up of "puppets from Communist Party schools (non-existent!), indolent Volga peasants (the Volga peasant is one of the most alert, nomads from the Caspian Sea (there are no more nomads), wild and tough Siberians (that's pretty good; Siberians are certainly tough)." Mr. Goebbels must be slipping and the very need for that sort of salve is significant.

Izvestia Lays Attack On Von Papen to Nazis

Stresses Turkish-Soviet Friendship in Discussing Probe of Bombing

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, March 12.—There is "no doubt" that the perpetrators of the Ankara bombing allegedly directed against Nazi Ambassador Franz Von Papen "are from the Hitlerite camp," declared Izvestia this week in an editorial stressing the continued friendship of the Soviet people for the Turkish people.

The paper significantly recalled Von Papen's provocative activities in the United States during the First World War, and suggested that the investigation carried on by the Ankara police—which involved the detention of two Soviet citizens resident in Istanbul—produced results which were, to say the least, of doubtful usefulness to the Turkish government.

This investigation, the Izvestia article stated, "announces the explosion to have been an attempt on the life of Von Papen and the person who perished in the bomb explosion is described as an immigrant from Yugoslavia, a Bosnian Communist."

This type of communique, published as a result of the Ankara police investigation, suits the Hitlerites because it describes the person who died in the explosion as well as his fictitious accomplices as "Communists."

Simultaneously with this communique, the Turkish authorities undertook certain measures—clearly not prompted by Turkish interests—against some citizens and institutions in Istanbul. For no reason whatever the Istanbul police surrounded the Soviet consulate in the city, detained two Soviet employees for questioning, and in general created a strained atmosphere quite to the liking of the Hitlerites.

"It is to be hoped that the Turkish authorities will realize the impossibility of such actions toward the institutions and citizens of a friendly country, and will make every effort to expose the persons who by various provocative intrigues are encroaching on the peace and security of Turkey."

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Labor's Role in Winning the War

Text of a Radio Address by Roy Hudson

(Special to the Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, March 12.—Following is the text of the radio address made here tonight over Station WINX, by Roy Hudson, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party:

Fellow Americans:

We are at war. Either we with all free Nations must win—or Hitler, the Mikado and Mussolini will. There is no middle ground. It is either victory or defeat.

To win we must take the battle to the enemy. We must fight on all fronts where the enemy is to be found. We can't fight only on fronts where the enemy attacks—we must beat Hitler to the punch.

Hitler wants to conduct a one-front offensive this spring and thereby win victory. Our Ally, the Soviet Union, has already proven it can give as well as take. It has pledged to meet Hitler's spring offensive blow for blow—and then some. Let America, with Britain and the other Allied nations, open up a Western Front on the European continent! Thus we can, if we but will, get Hitler coming and going. This is the way to avenge Pearl Harbor and to relieve the heroic American and Filipino troops under General MacArthur. Smash Hitler in 1942—that is the road to victory.

These thoughts are in the minds of most people today. Millions of loyal Americans have arrived at these conclusions, especially after Singapore's fall.

Only those who are indifferent to the fate of America, attempt to hide these truths. Such people still hope to do business with Hitler. If these plans were not treasonable one would say their authors must be fools to even dream that Hitler will divide the loyalties with anyone. Their short-sighted concern for their own selfish interests; their contempt for democracy, their determination to destroy labor organizations and their un-American attitude toward Soviet Russia, leads this small but dangerous group to admire Hitler. These are the appeasers, the Cliveden Set. That they are a danger to the war effort is another great truth which the American people have been learning in recent weeks.

There is still a third sound thought that dominates the thinking of those who want to win the war. Every one knows that America can not wage war unless she has weapons with which to fight.

Every one knows that our Allies rely upon us for help and that we have pledged to give it. That is why, in the words of War Production Chief Donald M. Nelson "the necessity for having those weapons transcends all other matters in the public mind."

The fate of the nation depends on this. That is why the lawyer, the doctor, the artist, the farmer, the small business man, the Government, the commanders of the Army and Navy, and the President of the United States all expect labor and management to "produce the goods."

Will management voluntarily accept its patriotic duties? Certainly those employers who recognize that their fate is bound up with the fate of the nation, and most of them do, will not be remiss in their duties as citizens.

Will labor respond to the appeals made to it? I cannot claim to speak for the trade union movement.

But, organized labor through its authorized representatives has already spoken, and enlisted as one man in the Army of Production.

Its pledge to abstain from striking has been honored. Its pledge to cooperate with management to boost production 25 per cent will also be honored.

The question of production assumes major importance to the nation. But there is more involved than just the question of more guns, more tanks, more airplanes—important as they are. Does not production pose the fundamental question of the role of various groups and their group responsibility in the prosecution of the war? Certainly without great self-sacrificing effort upon the part of the workers, white and Negro, men and women, our nation cannot successfully wage war for its very existence.

For the workers does it not mean this, that they have duties not only as individuals, but as a group—responsibilities that they can fulfill only if they act in an organized manner. Would we not have chaos in the nation if the soldiers of production were to act only as individuals? Labor is the largest organized group in American life, and the great trade union movement of the AFL and CIO is now, happily, working in a united manner for support of the war. Have not the workers then the duty to utilize the mighty instrument they have created as a means to help maintain national unity, to win the battle for production, and to help win the war?

Thus the labor movement has great responsibilities which can be realized only if the American working class fully understands

its role in the life of the nation and its war duties.

EVERYTHING TO WIN THE WAR.

But it is not just as important that all other loyal groups and classes, understand labor's role? Have we not the responsibility to remove obstacles that prevent labor from giving all it can?

Already in this war we are learning that we cannot be guided only by past procedures. We must face new problems today that require new approaches. An important fact that should be faced is this—the stronger the labor movement, the greater labor's contribution to the war effort.

There is no ground for any loyal American to fear a strong labor movement. And to fail to see the need for organization is old-fashioned. Is it not necessary for the Government to appeal to people as part of various groups, and to define the war responsibilities of labor, management, farmers and all other groups? If this were not done, the entire resources of the people and the nation could not be mobilized for the prosecution of the war. Does not this mean that the war effort requires democratic methods corresponding to the needs and conditions of today? We must have the means to fulfill our duties, not only as individuals, but also as groups if we are to achieve maximum production and war effort.

Have we achieved this? It is true that labor now has greater opportunities than a month ago to help increase production. But full labor representation on the War Production Board would mean that labor could make its maximum contribution. Why then delay taking a step that will strengthen the war enormously?

Let us take the question of representation in Congress. Many Congressmen and Senators can rightfully claim to be "friends of labor." But how many can claim to speak as one who knows firsthand what labor has to contribute. Very, very few. Yet the role of organized labor in the prosecution of the war is of vital importance. Would not Congress be more representative of ALL the people, and be more effective, if had a few more people who could contribute labor's suggestions. Should not the people unite in coming elections to defeat appeasers and obstructionists and send to Congress representatives including labor men who want to win the war?

Then there is the question of the Cabinet. Is it not important that the President have the direct reaction of labor on every major question of war policy? Should he not know first hand what labor can do to help execute necessary war measures? It would seem to us that the interests of the nation would require this. Yet we still have "students of labor" in the Cabinet—but no labor representative. With all due respect to the present Cabinet, it is, in this regard, a horse and buggy Cabinet. The needs of the war demand that labor be represented in the Cabinet.

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These are some of the problems, fellow citizens, which the war places before all groups and classes. The American way is to face problems squarely and solve them. These matters should not be obscured by outmoded practices of yesterday or by distrust where there should be mutual confidence of all classes that are loyal to the nation. All the people, and not labor alone, need to solve these problems as steps necessary to win the war. And labor especially, must use its strength and influence to help eliminate the many things that still prevent the Negro people, the women of America and other groups from making a maximum contribution to the war effort.

The Communists, flesh and blood of the American working class share these duties. Millions can testify that such Americans as Earl Browder and William Z. Foster; Robert Minor and James Ford; Jack Johnston, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Ella Bloor, long ago won their place in the ranks of organized labor. Today they lead the Communist Party in fulfilling its patriotic pledge to the Government and the President. That pledge is—"EVERYTHING FOR NATIONAL UNITY."



Irish in Boston Hit Appearance Of Fascist Father Curran at Fete

Irish Defense Ass'n Leads Attack on Brooklyn Follower of Coughlin

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., March 12.—Angry resentment spread through this area today at the failure of the city and state administration to forbid the appearance of fascist Edward Lodge Curran, the Brooklyn platform at the South Boston

next Sunday night. The city-sponsored festivities honor the anniversary of the evacuation of the city by the British on March 17, 1776.

Curran, who is known for his appeaser pronouncements and his vicious attacks upon our war effort, President Roosevelt and America's allies, is scheduled to be the main speaker at the historic South Boston Evacuation Day celebration Sunday night.

Echoing the vigorous indignation of the Defense Association were Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, of Harvard, and Dr. Albert Sprague Coolidge, chairman of the New England section of the Union for Democratic Action.

Only last week the Boston Chapter of the AIDA urged the Catholic Church in this diocese to forbid the territory to Curran as a speaker, pointing to his record of treasonable utterances as ample reason why his every appearance brings utter disgrace upon the Church.

As for Gallagher, his record includes his boasting publicly that he was an anti-Semitic and expressing the hope that "our good friend Adolf Hitler will give Joe (Stalin) the spanking of his life." (America First meeting, West Roxbury, Mass., Nov. 25, 1941.)

Gallagher boasted that Curran was speaking with the permission of Cardinal O'Connell.

Advertisement

Advertisement

\$1,000 REWARD

Under present day war-time conditions, the general public is asked to report right on the premises where our merchandise is sold. We have no fancy fixtures nor expensive rugs, but our racks are crowded with thousands of fine suits, coats and overcoats at low prices.

Other values are imported Scotch Pictichy suits of pure virgin wool, hand woven by crofters in their own cottages from black-faced sheep. Pure vegetable dyes produce their beautiful tones. These seldom sell under \$50. Our price is \$34.97. Also Pictichy California weight overcoats at \$27.99. In addition, we have renowned Irish Tweeds, overcoats from the virgin wool of black-faced sheep, producing a light, water-proof blanket-warm coat.

Countless inquiries are received from men who were frank to tell us they were skeptical of our claims, since, they felt, because of the war this merchandise was no longer obtainable and could not be sold at these low prices.

To meet this charge, we make this public offer. We will pay \$1,000 to any person proving that this fabric is not yet represented.

This stock was ordered 9 months ago from Scotland. We were fortunate in receiving most of our orders. We are now offering it directly to the public at a price based upon last year's costs.

There are other reasons why we can sell this fine value at such a low price. We are located in the heart of the wholesale clothing district where rents and operating costs are low. We do our own cutting.

Local 22 Rank And File Lists Its Candidates

Calls Final Campaign Rally; Elections Next Thursday

The Dressmakers Rank and File Group of Local 22 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, making public its ticket in the union's election Thursday, March 19, set its closing campaign meeting for next Tuesday 6 P.M., at Fraternal Clubhouse 110 W. 48th St.

Officers and executive board for the union's 25,000 members will be chosen.

Holding to its program for a united leadership, which the administrative group headed by manager Charles Zimmerman turned down, the Rank and File nominated only a partial slate, including ten candidates for business agents and 14 for executive board. No candidate was named for manager or local chairman.

LIST OF CANDIDATES

The leading candidates of the Rank and File will speak at the Tuesday rally. The ticket follows:

For business agent: Isidore Weissberg, Fannie Coles, Louis Cossack, S. Haber, Evelyn Levine, Herman Migrad, Alex Model, Gussie Price, Abe Skolnick and Morris Sweder.

For executive board: Clara Brown, Mabel Brown, Sonia Chakken, Bessie Friedman, Jack Goldman, Bettie Harray, Sam Kirshenblatt, Pearl Kleinman, Alex Kolkin, Abe Lupin, Sarah Shinkman, Henry Shimoff, Dave Thurner and Myer Weise.

For Sick and Benefit Committee: Esther Carroll and Clara Corson.

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These labor leaders wisely said that Browder's release "would inspire millions of workers to greater sacrifice and greater effort in the battle for production and in fighting the enemies of National Unity." This opinion deserves the most serious consideration of all who wish to increase production and win the war.

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Green, Carey, Whitney Pledge War Unity at Labor Dinner

Labor-Management: What Two Shops Did

Joint Committees Boost Production at Phelps-Dodge and American Gas

(Continued from Page 1)

In the effort and the fact that the company has not been seeking to take an anti-union advantage in the present period. As a result a system of training has been developed in the shop which enables most workers to take a hand at several operations. There are no foremen in the shop. The key men in the shop simply get the work sheets and layout from the superintendent, and the union's men take care of it from them to the finish.

MUTUAL CONFIDENCE

It is this mutual confidence, requiring no overseers, that has resulted in a very high rise in production. There is no driving speed-up and scrap and spoilage is at an exceptionally low level, Stewart said.

Until Pearl Harbor the three management and three union representatives met monthly on production problems. Now the committee meets weekly.

"We solve our problems by putting the cards on the table," Stewart said.

Although the nature of the work requires a large percentage of skilled workers, the joint effort between the company and union, has made possible rapid training of new men, he explained.

To allay any thought that the union neglects the interest of its members as a result of such cooperation, Stewart sighted the plant contract as a "model" in the state—scales of wages among the highest, two weeks vacation, eight paid holidays yearly, time and one half for first two hours overtime, double time after, double time Sunday, cost of living adjustment, a bonus and other such provisions. A recent cost of living raise, coming shortly after a general increase was granted without dickering.

BUY \$25,000 IN BONDS

As an indication of the morale in the shop, Stewart cited the sale of \$75,000 in war bonds through the local's credit union, about two-thirds of which was bought by the workers in the shop.

At the Phelps-Dodge plant where 3,000 are employed at copper wire and tubing for the Navy and Army, a committee of six from the union and three from the management, meets weekly.

Production rose considerably since Pearl Harbor. Much has been done

Join Hands At Greater N. Y. Fund Rally

Three top leaders of America's 11,000,000 organized workers stood together on one platform last night to pledge their unshakable unity to win the war against the Axis and to warn enemies of labor that they shall not rob the unions of their gains by taking advantage of the country's crisis.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; James B. Carey, secretary of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, addressed the annual Labor Dinner of the Greater New York Fund at the Hotel Commodore.

Their addresses were broadcast over a national network.

GREEN ASSAULTS SNIPERS

"Labor voluntarily gave up the right to strike for the duration of the war," Green said, but he reminded labor's enemies that "one of the great freedoms which labor is fighting to protect in this war is the right to strike."

Frequently those who have talked loudest for national unity have been themselves guilty of conducting sniping campaigns which are destructive of unity. In recent months, labor has been the chief victim of such unmerited attacks," Green said.

"I say to you tonight that this must halt," he declared.

He also castigated "those who hate labor trying in Congress to abolish all the wage and hour standards established in the last half-century," as well as to freeze wages.

CAREY URGES VIGIL

Carey, who spoke on behalf of CIO President Philip Murray, said "we offer our complete cooperation to industry and government in the spirit of national unity. . . . But at the same time, our every concentration on winning the war demands that we be alert to the enemies of labor and democracy within our country. For these enemies of labor are also Hitler's friends, whether they realize it or not."

Carey stressed joint effort of all sections of labor with government and industry and said "we must take the offensive now, in every factory and every mill, to make possible a great world offensive on the battlefield to crush the Axis once and for all."

WHITNEY: WAR PRODUCTION CHIEF DONALD M. NELSON'S WARNING

Whitney, referring to the other two speakers, said "we are not here tonight merely as three men, but instead as 11,000,000 organized American working men who are united in achieving one goal—the goal for which Collier Kelly, Jr. gave his life—the goal for which MacArthur's men are fighting in the foxholes of Bataan—the goal for which millions of men have died."

Whitney likewise denounced those who would strip labor of its rights and asked, "Is it possible that they are acting, unwittingly, as Axis agents?"

Present at the dinner were leaders of local unions representing 1,250,000 workers.

The Greater New York Fund is seeking \$5,000,000 to be distributed amongst 400 health and welfare agencies affiliated with it.

ROBESON DINNER FOR REFUGEE AID TO HEAR REYNOLDS

Quentin Reynolds, noted war correspondent, will speak at the Paul Robeson Dinner for anti-fascist refugees at the Hotel Biltmore, March 23, it was announced yesterday by Miss Dorothy Parker, chairman.

The dinner, which is under the joint auspices of the United American Spanish Aid Committee and the American Committee to Save Refugees, is the major effort in a campaign to provide transportation for anti-Axis refugees aboard Portuguese vessels. The committees already have paid deposits for the passage of 75 of these refugees who possess Mexican visas.

The plan book contained suggestions for carrying out each one of the points in the production drive. For example, several sample production charts were included. One of these showed the face of Hitler in the center of a dart game. Miniature bombs pierce the target—Hitler.

DETROIT DINNER TO HONOR ALLAN OFF TO ARMY

This official plan book presents a straightforward production plan which is geared to practical engineering potentialities.

"Study the plan. Start putting it to work today. Your country is counting on you."

The plan book pointed out that government representatives have been assigned to set up a joint committee in each war plant which "truly represents both management and labor and that this committee's function be made permanent for the duration of the war."

Speed Production For Attack--Knox

Issue Plan Book on Production Drive With Instructions for Plant Bodies

(Continued from Page 1)

Labor has pledged itself to see the job through—to turn out guns and ships and planes and tanks speedily, efficiently—on time and in quantity enough to guarantee victory for our armed forces."

In a letter to the production drive committee in each plant, Nelson said that the production goals fixed by the President for tanks, planes, anti-aircraft guns and shipping "must be met; they must be topped."

"You have been selected to guide this great drive in your plant," he told the members of each production committee. "It's your job. Yours and the job of every man and woman in your plant."

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UNION REPRESENTATION

In every plant and department where the workers belong to a labor organization, the government representative has been instructed to see to it that "the union will constitute the labor half of the joint committee." The plan book said.

The joint committees were urged to use "initiative" and adapt the over-all production plan to local situations.

Duties of the joint committees were defined as follows:

1. Appoint necessary subcommittees.

2. Arrange for the erection of a production score board.

3. Arrange for a study of plant efficiency.

4. Put up suggestion boxes and arrange for handling suggestions.

5. Set up bulletin boards and arrange for posting special communications on production from the armed forces and other material.

6. Establish a method of producing news distribution in order to reach all the workers in the plant.

7. Establish a subcommittee on posters which will survey the plant for suitable locations.

8. Start a slogan contest.

9. Devise a method of informing all subcontractors and suppliers about the war production head-quarters.

10. Prepare and submit, not later than April 1, a report of progress addressed to the Production Drive, Washington, D. C.

The plan book contained suggestions for carrying out each one of the points in the production drive. For example, several sample production charts were included. One of these showed the face of Hitler in the center of a dart game. Miniature bombs pierce the target—Hitler.

Reservations for the dinner at \$3.00 a cover may be made by writing to Miss Dorothy Parker, 425 Fourth Ave., or by telephoning MURRAY Hill 3-0180.

Furniture Union Meets With 25 Firms On Output

Twenty-five manufacturers of the Parlor Frame Furniture Association called to a conference by Local 76-B, United Furniture Workers of America, CIO, yesterday agreed to pool their machinery and resources into a solid unit for war production.

At a conference in Greifin's Restaurant, 10 Avenue A, at which Max Perlow, manager of 76-B, reported yesterday afternoon the question of converting the industry to war production was discussed.

A committee was elected to plan immediate conversion. It is headed by A. M. Peikus, secretary of the Parlor Frame Furniture Association.

Max Perlow and Harry Weinstock, attorney for the union,



Celebration in Liberated Soviet Village: Residents of Argash are shown above hugging Red Army men who drove the Germans out and restored freedom to them. Thousands of such villages have been captured by the Red Army in its offensive and such scenes have been repeated innumerable times.

Southern Leaders Hit Poll Tax At Hearing

Labor to Present United Front for Pepper Bill Today

(Continued from Page 1)

trade unions and other organizations asked to be heard in order to indicate the widespread public interest and support of the Pepper bill.

The National Committee to abolish the Poll Tax, which has been active in pushing the campaign for the measure, today called upon all organizations and individuals to write their Senators to support S. 1280 and ask their Congressmen to sign discharge petition No. 1 to bring H.R. 1024, the Geyer anti-poll tax bill, to a vote in the House.

Jennings Perry told the committee today the "poll tax has no place in our nation," and that "Congress has, not only the power, but the obligation to act."

Pointing out that Section 4, Article 4 of the Constitution states that "the United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a Republican form of government," Perry declared that the eight Southern poll tax states could hardly be put under that description.

He added that under Section Two of the 14th amendment to the Constitution any state which denies or abridges the suffrage of citizens or makes them liable to limitation of their representation in the Federal Congress. And that if all other measures fail, this could be used against the poll tax states.

A DISGRACEFUL RECORD

Perry put into the record a very interesting chart which compared the percentage of eligible voters actually participating in elections in Kentucky and Tennessee, neighboring states with about the same population.

In 1872 the same percentage of eligible voters went to the polls in both states, and up until 1884, this situation existed.

"Major Jeffries was told by me today," he said, "that it is his duty to go to all the Detroit press and request them to print editorials on the need for law and order in relation to Negro defense workers' right to occupy the Sojourner Truth Housing Project."

Thomas offered to go on the radio to explain the facts and urge support of Negro occupation of these homes. He said Frank X. Martel of the AFL would do likewise. Thomas also volunteered to go before the Grand Jury now investigating the case and "tell them of the Negro people against a pack of fifth columnists."

"In the past 40 years—the Government of Tennessee has been a minority government. The participation of Tennessee in national government has been minority participation," Perry stated.

In 1940, 57 per cent of Kentucky's eligible voters cast their ballots, as compared with 30 per cent in Tennessee. It is estimated that only 400,000 people out of an eligible 1,800,000 vote in Tennessee.

"This is a crime committed by the mob rule stirred up by these people, should be allowed to continue in this decisive war production city of ours."

DENOUNCES MOB RULE

"I denounce the idea," the auto leader said, "that mob rule stirred up by these people, should be allowed to continue in this decisive war production city of ours."

He urged that the Catholic Archibishop Edward Mooney go on the radio and support the rights of Negro defense workers.

In a letter to U. S. Attorney John C. Lehr, Thomas offered eyewitness testimony of incitation to riot and violence by opponents of Negro occupancy.

"I have made a further study and investigation," he wrote, "of the factors involving the Sojourner Truth Housing Project. I am more convinced than ever that justice requires that the project be occupied by Negro workers who are in need of public housing."

The UAW head contradicted Congressman Tenerowicz, who had said that the action to move Negroes into the houses was "Communist" inspired and that UAW members were against this move.

"I believe that Ku Klux Klan and Nazi-minded individuals, on the other hand, are involved in some of the opposition to Negro occupancy."

He pointed out that the Negroes were giving of life and limb to the democratic struggle and should not be denied their rights. Anyone who tries to do this should be held accountable to the law, he said.

Pennsylvania Edison Strike Is Averted



GIFTS FOR RED ARMY: Chocolate sent from Argentina for Soviet fighters shown being packed for shipment to the front in the Soviet Union.

Unions Win Jobs for Negroes in War Plants

(Continued from Page 1)

Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers has instructed its Wilmington, California office to clear colored applicants when properly referred to that office.

Representatives of both CIO and AFL local unions in Cleveland have formed a permanent organization to speed the employment of Negroes in automobile, aircraft accessories, electrical shops, packing houses and other war production fields in that city. Local union officers in each of these industries were called together recently by field representatives of the Negro employment and training branch.

A similar organization is scheduled to be perfected in New York City next month when AFL and CIO representatives hold a conference on Negro employment in defense industries in that area. Preliminary conferences have already been participated in by officials of electrical aircraft, shipbuilding and clothing plants.

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250 Delegates Attend St. Louis Anti-Lynch Parley



Rev. Spofford Backs Browder Congress; Hails His 'Vanguard Fight for Justice'

The Rev. William B. Spofford, executive secretary of the Church League for Industrial Democracy, said yesterday that "the release of Earl Browder from prison is a test of the sincerity of our professions of democracy and the freedoms it provides."

Mr. Spofford, "a tenth generation Yankee brought up in the tradition of civil liberties," has the same outspoken and courageous attitude toward what America stands for as did that other sturdy American minister—Littleberry Browder, the

great-grandfather of the secretary of the Communist Party.

"I still hold to the basic Ameri-

can position that a person can hold any political opinion he likes," he said.

Mr. Spofford is one of the spon-

sors of the National Free Browder Congress, to be held in New York City March 28-29.

"I do not see how anyone who

claims to be a follower of Jesus can

do anything but protest and do all in his power to right the injustice done to this outstanding anti-fascist," he told us yesterday.

The well-known minister who has mounted many a public platform to speak against fascism himself, recalled the brave record of Browder whom he termed "one of America's most courageous anti-fascists."

"Browder stood for a united front against fascism in the day of Munich and before," he emphasized.

"He stood with the people against

fascism and Franco in the Spanish war while others, who only now admit their mistake, were lined up on the other side of that bitter struggle."

Mr. Spofford also pointed to the

home front activities of Browder—to his untiring activity in behalf of the freedom of the Scottboro boys and Tom Mooney.

"In fact," the noted minister told us, "Browder was always to be found in the vanguard of the fight for justice, whether for nations or individuals. As with others before him, imprisonment has been his reward. But I fail to see how anyone who claims to be a follower of Jesus can do anything but protest and do all in his power to right this injustice. To do otherwise is to play the role of Pontius Pilate."

Writers, Educators In Plea for Browder

Appeal to President; Dreiser Backs Congress Here on March 28, 29

(Continued from Page 1)

held here on March 28, one year after Browder entered Atlanta Penitentiary.

Seven More Union Locals Urge Release

Seven more trade union locals and other organizations yesterday were reported by the Citizens Committee as on record for the freedom of Earl Browder.

They are Local 1 of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Bellingham, Wash.; the Domestic Workers Union; Local 149 of the Building Service Employees Union, New York; the Ladies Auxiliary of Local 14 of the International Woodworkers Union, Bellingham, Wash.; Labor's Non-Partisan League of Torrington, Conn.; the Spencer Cooperative Society of Van Etten, N. Y.; and Local 75 of the Newsboys Industrial Union, Los Angeles.

Four Detroit Unions Act for Browder

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, March 12.—Four large trade union locals, with a combined membership of more than 15,000 workers, this week went on record for the immediate release of Earl Browder.

Largest of the four is Briggs Local 212 of the United Auto Workers, CIO whose executive board unanimously adopted a resolution addressed to President Roosevelt.

The others are a local of the Packinghouse Workers Union, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and a UAW local composed of workers employed in the Rinshed Mason Plant.

Local 65 Shop Sends Plea to FDR

Members of Local 65 of the Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Union employed in the Monocraft Products Co. this week unanimously adopted a telegram to President Roosevelt urging the immediate freedom of Earl Browder.

The telegram said Browder's release "would create greater national unity and a blow to the apposition forces which are hindering the war effort."

Illinois Furniture Local Asks Release

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 12—Members of Local 707 of the United Furniture Workers Union, CIO, unanimously approved this week a resolution calling upon President Roosevelt to free Earl Browder.

The action was in line with a recommendation by a recent mid-

Negro Elected To Browder Parley, 'Proud'

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, March 12.—Kenneth Collins, president of the Agar local of the Packinghouse Workers Union, has been elected a delegate to the Free Browder Conference to be held in New York on March 28 and 29.

Mr. Collins, a Negro, in a statement to the Daily Worker, expressed his happiness and pride in having been elected a delegate. "As a Negro, I am particularly glad I have been honored by my union. I can now do something to help the man who has helped my people so much."

"The Free Browder Congress, in my opinion, is of vital importance to the people of the United States. The national welfare demands that so firm and able an anti-fascist as Earl Browder be free to take his rightful place in the struggle against the Axis which now engages the whole strength of our country. I consider my participation in the Free Browder Congress a part of my work for victory over the Axis."

west conference of the Furniture Workers Union that all locals request the President to extend executive clemency to the anti-fascist leader.

Rochester Attorney Writes to President

William H. Tompkins, prominent attorney and former Judge of the City Court in Rochester, N. Y., has written to President Roosevelt urging the freedom of Earl Browder, the Citizens Committee reported yesterday.

Dr. Soong Sees FDR on New Chinese Aid Route

(UPI)

WASHINGTON, March 12 (UPI)—Dr. T. V. Soong, the Chinese Foreign Minister, said today after a conference with President Roosevelt that an "ambitious plan" for new transportation routes into China might permit shipment of larger quantities of war materials than were handled over the Burma Road.

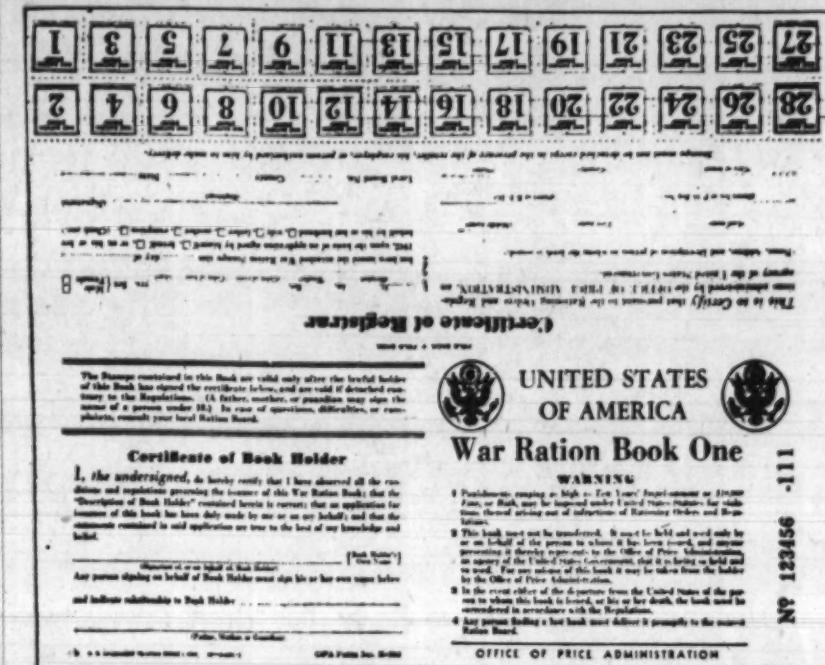
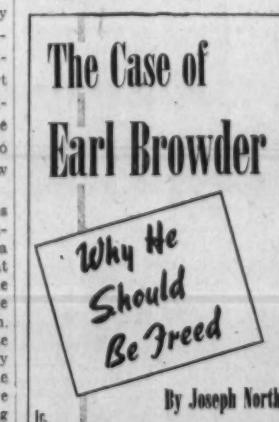
Dr. Soong said he thought the new route into China would be completed very soon.

'Case of Earl Browder' Out in 1/2 Million Copies

A first printing of half a million copies of the new mass one-cent pamphlet, *The Case of Earl Browder: Why He Should Be Freed*, by Joseph North, has just been announced by the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder, as part of its campaign to secure the maximum number of delegates to the National Free Browder Congress, to be held at Manhattan Center, New York, March 28-29.

The new pamphlet summarizes the facts in the case and the issues involved in it, and provides a vital account of Browder's great contributions and leadership in the fight of the American people against the forces of Hitler fascism.

Reports just released indicate that every section of the country has ordered large quantities of the pamphlet for a whirlwind drive during the next two weeks to bring it to the attention of trade unions, mass organizations, church groups,



Sugar Ration Book: Reproduced above is the war ration book now being printed for distribution. Each stamp will be used to purchase sugar—the quantity still to be determined.

We Need Sugar Rationing: Here's How You Can Help

By Ernest Moore

Although sugar rationing has been postponed for a short time, it won't be long before a member of your family will appear before some designated official, make a sworn statement of the quantity of sugar in your home and receive your family's copy of War Ration Book No. 1.

As this event approaches—the first time in the history of the United States that food rationing was ever attempted according to a nation-wide plan—the chances are that you will be doing a good deal of thinking about sugar.

You may wonder—let's hope not for long—whether sugar rationing is really necessary. You may wonder whose "fault" it is. You may even find it necessary to answer a thoughtless or unpatriotic neighbor who grumbles that there is no sound reason for rationing.

At the outset let's state the proposition categorically: Sugar rationing IS necessary. We will show you why in more detail later on, but for the moment it is sufficient to say that the moment is sufficient to say that there just isn't enough sugar in the United States to meet domestic and industrial demand; there's not enough in sight from outside sources and therefore it must be rationed. If it isn't rationed somebody is going to get a lot more than their share. Somebody isn't going to get any.

Here are the figures: From all sources at home and abroad the United States has in sight from the 1942 crop of both beet and cane sugars 5,300,000 tons. Last year the United States consumed more than 7,500,000 tons. This makes an apparent deficiency of 2,200,000 tons.

Actually the deficiency is more than that. The reason is that sugar is also an industrial raw material and war industry needs are increasing the demand for sugar and sugar raw materials. For instance large quantities of cane molasses are used in the manufacture of smokeless powder. Sugar is the basic raw material for the manufacture of industrial alcohol.

40% LESS SUGAR

Industrial consumption cut 1,000,000 tons into the total supply last year. This year industries are expected to require 1,500,000 tons.

In other words the actual shortage is 2,700,000 tons instead of 2,200,000 or, stated differently, we have got to get along on roughly 40 per cent less sugar than we used last year.

In times of shortage of any vital commodity there are two high crimes against society. They are hoarding and speculation. There has been a lot of talk about the former. There has not been enough talk about the latter.

Price Administrator Donald Hensler cited the rush of retail consumers about a month ago as proof of hoarding by some housewives. This was undoubtedly true. Those

who were guilty deserved the censure and if they falsify in their accounting of the sugar they have hidden when they get their ration books they may go to jail. They'll deserve that too.

But the fact is that there is another kind of hoarding about which responsible officials have said far too little and about which the big newspapers have been silent altogether. These hoarders are the big soft drink, whiskey and confection manufacturers.

SUGAR SPECULATORS

We cannot give the figures of the exact stocks these big corporations have on hand but the fact that they have them is proven by a New York broker's letter referred to in the March 2 issue of "In Fact." This broker's tip to speculators is to buy the stocks of those firms which have heavily stocked warehouses of sugar. The firms named are American Chicle, Canada Dry, Coca Cola, Nehi Corp., Pepsi Cola and William Wrigley.

The twin of the public enemy, the hoarder, is the speculator. Fortunately, the government has already put a powerful crimp in large-scale speculative operations, by purchasing virtually the entire Cuban sugar crop for 1942.

BUY CUBA CROP

Cuba will produce approximately 4,000,000 tons of sugar in 1942. It is the largest source of American sugar. When the government purchased the Cuban crop at 265 cents per pound in Cuba that effectively froze the world wholesale price at near that figure. The government bought 3,800,000 tons of Cuba's sugar, which leaves only 200,000 lying around for speculative operations.

The est part of this story is that a lot of people tried to speculate on sugar through the usual channels got caught when the government bought Cuba's sugar and now stand to make a substantial loss. In other words, anticipating sharp and immediate price increases, they bought sugar for more than the 26.5 cents per pound for which it was sold to the government.

These speculators have two options: To unload now and take their loss or to hang on in the hope that the government ought Cuba's sugar and now stand to make a substantial loss.

In other words, anticipating sharp and immediate price increases, they bought sugar for more than the 26.5 cents per pound for which it was sold to the government.

This means that the little fellows are going to "take a licking," as they say in the brokerage houses, because they can't afford to hang on and pay these charges. A few big operators may make a profit (at your expense, of course) if sugar prices do rise sharply a year or so from now. Fortunately, except for those who have already purchased, there can be no large-scale speculative purchases since the government bought up the Cuban crop. There just isn't much sugar to be bought.

What can be done? Well, we can produce more sugar, for one thing. The agricultural workers who work in our sugar beet fields have already submitted the government a plan through their union, the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers, CIO, to increase American beet sugar production by a million tons. The sugar workers are waiting anxiously to hear the fate of their plan. Cane sugar workers should follow suit. Then you and I should back them up with letters to Washington.

And of course we can see to it that we do our share in supporting and enforcing the government's rationing order as soon as it is put into effect.

Negroes, Whites United at Parley in St. Louis

ACTS ON SIKESTON

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 12.—The day a so-called "investigation" was opened in Benton, Mo., to whitewash the brutal Sikeston lynching of a Negro worker, Cleo Wright, a group of organizations represented 100,000 Negroes and whites gathered in this city to spur the national campaign for anti-lynching legislation as a means of strengthening national unity.

"In fact," the noted minister told us, "Browder was always to be found in the vanguard of the fight for justice, whether for nations or individuals. As with others before him, imprisonment has been his reward. But I fail to see how anyone who claims to be a follower of Jesus can do anything but protest and do all in his power to right this injustice. To do otherwise is to play the role of Pontius Pilate."

Mr. Spofford also pointed to the

Wool-for-War Sets Men's Style Pace

40 to 50 Million Pounds Will Be Saved by WPB Clothing Order

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The men and boys on the home front will get behind the men with 40 to 50 million pounds of raw wool in line with wool-saving orders issued by the War Production Board.

The wool saved, which amounts to 26 per cent more

than 10 per cent more over-coats, will clothe the men in the armed forces.

Army usage will set the pace. The only noticeable style revision is the elimination of cuffs. Military uniforms have long since abandoned cuffs.

Other style revisions will maintain the spirit of a war effort by eliminating frills and fancies which will save a good deal of wool even though an insignificant part of the male population will be affected.

MATERIALS SAVED

If you have a double-breasted suit you won't have a vest—and you don't need one. You will get a vest with a single-breasted suit.

Coat lengths for suits will return to recent styles, before an extra three-fourths of an inch was added.

Style trends were already turned in the direction of shorter overcoats.

Overcoat lengths under WPB orders will be kept in keeping with this trend.

Exaggerated widths in overcoats are out. Likewise extra-wide trousers worn by only a few males.

A list of extra-specials applying to only an insignificant number of men and boys will be put to better use. These include pleats, tucks, patch pockets, wool trouser belts, and fancy backs (consisting of vents, belts, pleats, tucks, yokes, bellows, gussets).

The wool-saving order goes into effect for clothing manufacturers on March 30. As a result the War Production Board expects that an adequate supply of civilian clothing for 1942 will be assured.

Charge Discrimination On Luchenbach Lines

BALTIMORE, Md., March 12.—A charge of discrimination has been filed with the Fair Employment Practice Committee by Port Agent James Drury for the NMU.

A call for action by white people to stamp out lynching and win full democratic rights for the Negroes was made by the Rev. Oscar Johnson, pastor of the Third Baptist Church.

"There is a time," Rev. Johnson declared, "when patient and virtue and there are times when impatience is necessary to assert that virtue. This is one of the latter."

"The Negroes have exerted the great patience and loyalty to their country. It is time the white people learned something from them and saw that attacks on Negroes are attacks on democracy."

David Grant, Negro assistant circuit attorney here, said that the Negro leaders were encouraged by the large number of white people present.

"The unity which is expressed nationally," Grant declared, "is now expressing itself sincerely here in the efforts of white and Negroes to protect democratic rights."

Other speakers included the Rev. Sidney Sweet, dean of the Christ Cathedral, Dr. G. Cartwright of the Metropolitan Church Federation, William Sentner, of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, and Arthur Phillips, of the National Maritime Union.

SALE ENDS MARCH 18th

Prices will be higher immediately following this sale. . . . And it won't be the last increase too. . . . Further price rises are certain to come

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FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1942

A Vote Against National Unity

The members of the House who voted to continue the Dies Committee helped deal a blow to national unity and the whole war effort, thereby giving Adolf Hitler invaluable assistance.

The votes for Dies were cast in flagrant disregard of the expressed will of the American people. The CIO had unanimously called for the committee's dissolution. So did many organizations, including the National Lawyers Guild, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and a group of prominent writers, editors and professional men and women. Many reputable newspapers also spoke out openly against continuing the Dies Committee.

Furthermore, the AFL, while unfortunately failing to register its opposition, nevertheless did not endorse the committee as it had in previous years. Nor did the Administration recommend continuance of the Dies Committee, while the Department of Justice and the State Department exposed many of the false claims by which Dies hoped to cover his trail.

Then who in this country actually called for continuation of the Dies Committee outside of appeasement papers like the Hearst press and the Chicago Tribune? If any organizations or individuals supported the committee, they were certainly few in number compared to those who expressed opposition.

But the refusal of the House majority to fulfill the wishes of the people should not be permitted to obscure the fact that the struggle against the Dies Committee, although not victorious, actually succeeded in strengthening national unity. As a result of the fight waged both in and out of Congress—a far more effective fight than ever before—the people are in a stronger position today to defeat Dies' attempts to divide the country. They are in a position to register a greater protest against the appropriation bill which is still to come up to give the Dies Committee new funds.

The struggle against the activities of the Dies Committee must and will go on; for this struggle is itself part of the fight to win the war. But if the drive to block the injurious activities of Dies is to be finally successful, then the nation must understand why the appeasers were able to prevent Congress from carrying out the wishes of the people.

The answer is to be found in the fact that many of those who opposed the Dies Committee still permitted Dies to retain one weapon, his slanderous and Hitlerite claim that the Communists are "subversive" and should be investigated.

Fortunately, this year more people rejected this dangerous proposition than ever before. But too many still permitted themselves to acquiesce with Dies in his charges against the Communists, although claiming he was not suitable for the post of "investigator."

The newspaper PM is an outstanding example of this failing. Here is a paper that did yeoman's service on the Dies case and then itself fell into Dies' red-baiting trap. PM even went so far as to launch an attack upon that fine progressive, Rep. Vito Marcantonio, himself one of the leaders in the drive against Dies.

Another factor was the silence of the AFL and its failure to register active opposition to the Dies Committee.

Thirdly, there was the policy of the Administration. If action means anything, the Administration did not want the Dies Committee to be continued. In certain respects, the Administration even gave some help to those forces conducting the fight against Dies. But the Administration failed to assume its responsibility and duty to give leadership to this drive against Dies.

Finally, it must be recognized that so long as Earl Browder is permitted to stay behind bars—with his imprisonment a symbol of a definite weakness in the camp of national unity—such setbacks as the vote for Dies will continue.

The above considerations are important not only with regard to the fight against Dies. They are bound up with the whole struggle for national unity. For the very vote on the Dies Committee shows that while the Cliveden Set is held in scorn by virtually the entire nation, yet this handful of traitors can still prevent the country from taking a united stand on vital issues to promote the war drive.

It is not accidental that those Congress-

men who did respond to the will of the people came, as the record shows, from localities where labor is powerful and active. (These Congressmen did what others may have wanted to do but lacked the courage—they surely deserve the warm commendation of their constituents.)

This shows that in spite of everything, a more effective fight for national unity is now developing, with the initiative coming from labor.

The country should view the vote on the Dies Committee as a setback which must, however, lead to renewed determination to defeat all disuniting activities. Those who voted against Dies should be urged by their constituents to carry on the good fight. Those who voted with Dies should be deluged with protests and with a demand to withhold all funds now from Dies, the arch-enemy of national unity.

Into the Heart Of the Axis

In outlining the lend-lease aid which America has thus far sent to its allies, President Roosevelt made it clear in his statement to Congress that he views this help as the forerunner of an American offensive. "The success of future offensives of the United Nations," he said, "will depend largely upon the work being done by these lend-lease spearheads."

Every gun, tank and plane which America was able to rush to the Red Army, for example, has been of enormous service to the United States. Taking a crack at the continued fifth column propaganda in this country which clamors for a halt to our lend-lease shipments, Roosevelt said that without this aid "our present grave position might indeed be desperate."

That is why the country will heartily approve the sharp increase in February shipments which total about half a billion dollars for the month out of a total of two and a half billion dollars for the past year. That there remains an appreciable lag was pointed out by the President himself. He said the amount sent "falls far short of what is needed to turn the tide of victory." Out of the forty-eight billion appropriated for aid, forty-six billion still remains unspent.

That America cannot hope to crush its enemies by limiting its activity to lend-lease assistance was emphasized in the President's remark that: "The war can only be won by contact with the enemy and by attack upon them." He added that the "offensive that the United Nations must and will drive into the heart of the Axis will take the entire strength that we possess."

This is wisdom. Events, it would seem, leave us but little time before we drive this offensive into the heart of the Axis which can be no other place than Hitler Germany. Hitler knows that we prepare for the attack. He is trying to beat us to the punch. The offensive drive against the Axis can gain tremendously in effectiveness if it is unleashed with speed.

A Good Sign from Boston's Irish

Boston's Irish Americans have defended their good name and their loyalty to the United States in the anti-Axis war.

Through Miss Frances Sweeney, executive secretary of the American Irish Defense Association, they have protested against the proposed appearance of Father Edward Lidge Curran at the St. Patrick's Day celebration next Tuesday in the Bay State metropolis. They have also thrown the spotlight on William Gallagher, chairman of the affair, as bitterly anti-Semitic and an echo of Goebels in America.

This should be known to all America, where the seditious spoutings of the Coughlins and Currahs have cast serious reflections upon the devotion of those of Irish birth and heritage to our country and its allies. It has been the obligation of the Irish Americans to rid their skirts of such Hitlerite mud, to let the American people know that the overwhelming majority of the Irish are loyal to this country and do not favor the service to the country's enemies performed by Coughlin and Curran. That obligation has been fulfilled by those loyal Irish Americans of Boston who have expressed themselves through Miss Sweeney.

Edward Lodge Curran is a veteran political friend of the fascists, having been closely linked up with the Franco outfit and the storm troopers of the Christian Front, who have been denounced as treasonous by the law officials of Boston. Today he continues his attempts to divide the American people, at the moment when national unity is so imperative a need, by trying to rouse the Irish against their fellow-citizens. Such a man maligns the good name of these people. It is a good sign that there are those loyal enough and courageous enough among our Irish fellow-countrymen to denounce him and his works.

Hitler stands for war! We anti-fascists have never failed to stress this to our people. You must admit how right we were. One year after Hitler's occupation of our country the fascists perpetrated the monstrous crime of sending your sons like so many landsknechts to the battlefield in Poland, France and Balkans, and in June last year our people were plunged into the greatest of all crimes, war against the Soviet Union.

Hitler is using the Sudeten Germans as cannon fodder for his imperialist conquests which he seeks in Russia and throughout the world.

Tens of thousands of Sudeten Germans

have already paid with their lives for this monstrous crime of fascism.

Their bodies lie buried in huge graves in Russia's vast stretches.

To the want and hardships at home should be added mourning for the dead. Mourning which has extended to practically every family in Sudetenland. Hitler has brought

the people nothing save tears, dis-

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A Blow at the Head



Hitler Doomed, Now Is Time to Strike, Moscow Broadcast Tells Sudeten People

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

KUIBYSHEV, March 12.—Hitler is heading for inevitable defeat and only with that defeat will come liberation for the millions of Nazi subjected peoples. Bruno Koehler, militant anti-fascist and former Deputy to the Czech Parliament representing the Sudeten Germans, declared here in a broadcast to the German people.

Koehler appealed to the Sudeten people to revolt against Nazi rule and join the growing world-wide people's war for the final smashing of Hitlerism.

The text of his broadcast message follows:

Men and women in Sudetenland: For over three years Hitler domination has been weighing down the Sudetenland. What has it brought us?

Hitler and Henlein promised economic development, freedom and peace, but they gave the German people only bloody war, incredible slavery and economic impoverishment.

Immediately following the occupation of our country, Hitler and the German financial magnates laid their hands on Sudeten industry and agriculture. They removed all stocks, destroyed whole branches of industry and placed all economy on a war footing. Today it is clear to all that this much-vaunted fascist economic poverty meant nothing other than war preparations.

Sudeten Germans are in a state of poverty which, as the war drags on, is developing into a veritable catastrophe of hunger and want.

What has become of the political rights, liberties and organizations which the Sudeten Germans have won and built up over long years of struggle? They have been trapped by the jail of the fascist masters.

"It would be absurd to identify the Hitler clique with the German people and the German State," Stalin adds. "History teaches that Hitler comes and goes, but the German people and the German State remain."

This fully applies to the Sudetenland. You must not allow the fascists to place you on the same footing as Hitler's clique. Hitler came to the Sudetenland and will go but the Sudetenland and Sudeten Germans will remain.

The task facing our people is to compel the Hitler clique to go in order to free the Sudetenland of fascist tyranny and put an end to bloody war. As the fascist defeat becomes greater are the efforts to frighten you by the consequences of their own terrible crimes committed against the Czech people in your name.

You should not allow yourselves to be intimidated by these lies or to be tied up with Hitler's criminals. Therefore, do not let yourselves be used for crimes against the Czech people. Come out against the fascist criminals and establish good relations with the Czechs. The fascists will go but Sudeten Germans and Czechs will remain and live as good neighbors regardless of what state system is established in Europe after war.

USING LIES TO TERRORIZE

Hitler cannot win but he is trying to postpone inevitable defeat and is demanding ever new sacrifices from you. The fascists try to frighten you by claiming that Hitler's defeat would spell defeat for the Sudeten Germans. They found this unscrupulous lie to make you work and shed blood for Hitler's crimes.

Don't allow this fascist lie to mislead you into becoming accomplices in the continuation of Hitler's unjust and hopeless war.

Hitler's defeat will not be your defeat if you abandon Hitler. You must understand the full importance of Stalin's words uttered in behalf of the great Soviet people:

"The Hitler clique with the German people and the German State," Stalin adds. "History teaches that Hitler comes and goes, but the German people and the German State remain."

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NAZI DEFEAT BRINGS LIBERATION

Hitler's inevitable defeat does not mark the end for us, it marks only the liberation of Sudeten Germans from sanguinary Hitler rule. Liberation from Hitler will give us Sudeten Germans the opportunity to decide our own destiny and to shape our life in accordance with the will of our freedom-loving people.

Sudeten Germans! Today it is a matter of putting an end to the criminal and hopeless war and of overthrowing Hitler's bloodthirsty dictatorship. Refuse to obey the orders of the fascist warmongers, don't allow yourselves to be used for the desperate offensive which Hitler is preparing for Spring. This offensive cannot avert his defeat but it will cost you tens of thousands of men killed and crippled.

Sudeten Germans! Don't allow yourselves to be driven to sure death. Don't shoot at the Red Army, join it with arms in hand. Surrender and destroy all officers who hinder you in this.

Women, demand the return of your husbands and sons from the front. Workers in war industry, and particularly miners, metal and chemical workers, help to bring Hitler's war machine to halt! Hold up war production by sabotage in industry!

Sudeten peasants! Don't allow yourselves to be fleeced by the fascist bosses and your sons driven off to the front.

Working folk of Sudetenland! Don't stand by passively contemplating your poverty and slavery. In town and village demand of the local authorities sufficient food and other supplies. Demand political rights and organize demonstrations against war.

Let the ground burn under the feet of Hitler's criminals.

Sudeten Germans you are not alone! With you are the enslaved peoples of Europe and the most powerful states in the world.

Then then to fight for the overthrow of Hitler, for peace and for a Free Sudetenland!

USSR Farmers Answer Appeal For Bumper Crops

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

MOSCOW, March 12.—President of the USSR Mikhail Kalinin in a call stepped up farm production has declared that work in the fields this Spring ranks in importance with the output of arms and munitions.

"Any hitch in agricultural work," he said in an appeal to the Soviet Union's farmers, "would have the same detrimental effect as reverses on any of the sectors of the military front."

In his appeal Kalinin pointed to the effective work that women are accomplishing in Soviet agriculture and urged that their role be increased.

ALREADY AT WORK

At the same time, reports coming in from several districts of the USSR reveal that work is already under way on Soviet farms. From the Ussuri region in the Far East, formerly a forest area and now called the "granary of the Far East," reports come of bigger crops being sown than ever before. A few years ago, when the first collective farmers arrived in the taiga from the Ukraine, they planted several hectares (a hectare is two and one-half acres) of sugar beet. Last year more than 5,000 hectares of sugar beet were planted.

Local hunters and fishermen have learned to raise rich crops of wheat, barley, oats and other grains. Soy beans, rare in other districts of the USSR, are raised extensively here. Rice is also successfully grown in this region.

In addition, several industrial crops are cultivated and a large sugar refinery and a vegetable oil plant have been built to process the products.

RICH CRIMEA CROPS

Meanwhile from beleaguered Sevastopol in the Crimea comes word of intensive farming with the onset of warmer weather. Truck gardens and hotbeds are flourishing with every available strip of land under cultivation to produce fresh vegetables and fruits for the defenders of the great Black Sea naval base.

Restoration of state farms in the districts recaptured from the Nazis is proceeding rapidly. P. P. Lobanov, People's Commissar of State Farms, revealed yesterday that repair work is in full swing in many places in the Moscow region. He cited the Kholomogora state dairy farm as an outstanding example, reporting that it is already producing.

Many state farms are slated for an increase in livestock and the introduction of new crops. Sugar beets, hemp, potatoes, rice and other vegetables are increased substantially.

Tractors have been repaired and all necessary steps have been taken to enable the state farms to work as efficiently as possible, Lobanov declared, in accordance with

CONSTANT READER



Sir Stafford Cripps

Replies to 'Life's'

Questions About USSR

By SENDER GARLIN

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, new member of the British War Cabinet and leader of the House of Commons, answers 20 questions put to him by the editor of Life in the current (March 9) issue of that publication.

The questions are on the Soviet Union and its part in the war against the Axis. In view of Cripps's record in Moscow as ambassador from Great Britain and his recent accession to a position second only to Prime Minister Winston Churchill, his comments on the Soviet Union carry great authority.

Just as Ambassador Joseph E. Davies has helped America understand the role of the Soviet Union in world affairs through his "Mission to Moscow," his magazine articles, public speeches, interviews, etc., so Sir Stafford Cripps has contributed to a better understanding between the people of the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain. His article in Life, which claims to be the most widely-read weekly in the United States, should therefore aid greatly in bringing a still better knowledge of the Soviet Union among the American people. Cripps's words, incidentally, show how shallow, biased and dangerous to national unity is the propaganda of anti-Soviet peddlers like William Henry Chambliss, Louis Fischer, Eugene Lyons, etc.

Replying to the question, "How has the war affected Stalin's personality," Cripps says: "He (Stalin) has never himself had aggressive intentions, though he has realized the need for strong, strategic frontiers. He has always hoped that he would be left alone to continue with the peaceful development of his own country . . . He has been sparing with his public utterances, some people think too sparing, but he evidently does not believe in making constant personal appeals to his people. His position in the country has become immeasurably stronger since the war began and he has proved himself to be as big a man as many people had always considered him."

Asked by the editors of Life whether Stalin "runs the war personally," Sir Stafford Cripps replied that "he carries supreme responsibility for everything that is decided upon. He has the most amazing grasp of detail in all matters that concern the government of the country. At interviews he never refers to a document and is never at a loss for any material information as to the point under discussion."

One of the questions put to Cripps was: "Was the Russian transfer of industries eastward as the Germans advanced a vital factor in Russian success?" To which Cripps replied: "There are two aspects of this question, the advantage to the Russians and the disadvantage to the Germans of the move of the threatened industries eastward. Primarily it was a part of the announced policy of denying all possible means of assistance to the enemy. But at the same time it was designed to save for the Russians a part of their industry which would otherwise have been lost. It succeeded in both these ways and has made a most valuable contribution to the success of the Russians."

Further in the article Cripps points out that the number of trained and fully-equipped men "is much greater and the output of the factories, mines and to some extent of the farms in the unoccupied areas has very much increased. New weapons of war have been devised and improvements made in the design of airplanes and tanks . . . They (the Russians) are the first nation to have shown themselves capable of dealing with blitz tactics, even where they have had an inferiority of machines and men as was the case in many places at many times along the 2,000-mile front."

In Cripps's opinion the Soviet plan is to "defeat the Nazis completely and absolutely, and the Russian armies will go as far across Europe as is necessary to accomplish this end." The Russians will, if they have to, defeat the Nazis without outside aid, says Sir Stafford, but they expect their allies to give them help in the struggle which concerns the United Nations. "The Soviet Government is, I believe, confident that in the long run they would beat Germany," adds Cripps, "even if they had to fight alone to do it but it would then take a longer time to finish the war. Certainly the Russians don't expect to do without our help, since they expect their allies to give them help in their struggle."

Refuting the Axis-inspired propaganda of the Cliveden Set, Cripps asserts that "the Russians do not want to interfere with the internal affairs of other countries. They wish to follow a policy of live and let live. They are prepared to rely upon the example of their achievements and the merits of their system to persuade others of its value and of the desirability of its adoption. I should like to emphasize this point as strongly as possible because Hitler and his fifth columnists are always trying to make use of the fear of the so-called 'Bolshevization' of Europe in order to weaken the alliance of their opponents."

We have quoted only the most significant answers because of space limitations. The Cripps feature in Life is of first-rate importance and will unquestionably provoke widespread interest.

"Constant Reader" appears every Wednesday and Friday.

MacLeish Drama on Free Company Hour, WNYC, 5

Eugene Ormandy, Philadelphia Orchestra, WOR, 2:30 P.M. . . MacLeish Play, WNYC, 5:00 P.M. . . Lucille Ball, Guest on Herbert Marshall Program, WJZ, 8:00 P.M. . . DAILY WORKER NEWSCAST, WHOM, 9:45 P.M.

MORNING

- 9:30-WOR—News
- WOR—Breakfast Club
- 10:00-MCA—News
- WOR—Pure Food Hour
- WNYC—Let the Buyer Beware
- WQXR—Column of the World Today
- 6:35-WNYC—Civilian Defense News
- 7:00-WNYC—News
- WOR—Fred Waring's Orchestra
- WOR—Sports News, Bill Stearn
- WOR—Music
- WJZ—Lowell Thomas, Commentator
- WABC—The World Today
- 7:15-WNYC—Midday Symphony
- WABC—Kate Smith Speaks
- 12:30-WFEP—Nellie Revel
- WOR—Farm and Home Hour
- WEAF—Mary McBride
- WCR—Concert Concert
- WNYC—Police Alarms
- 1:05-WNYC—Intercollegiate Debate
- 1:30-WFEP—Uncle Tom's Cabin Association
- 1:45-WNYC—Metropolitan Review with Ralph Bertin
- 2:00-WFEP—Appreciation Hour
- WNYC—News
- WQXR—Light Classics
- 2:05-WNYC—Open Matines
- 2:30-WNYC—Philadelphia Orchestra
- WHN—News
- 2:00-WMCA—News
- WQXR—Your Request Program
- 3:30-WNYC—British-American Music Festival
- WNYC—Brooklyn Botanical Gardens Program
- 4:00-MCA—News
- WQXR—Midafternoon Music
- WJZ—Club Matinee
- WCR—Auditorium College Choir
- 4:15-WNYC—XYZ Program
- WABC—British-American Music Festival
- 4:45-WNYC—Any Bonds for Sale, Through Transcription
- 8:00-WNYC—Free Company Revival, MacLeish Drama
- 8:30-WFEP—The Masters
- WNYC—Junior Inspectors Club

EVENING

- 6:00-WMCA—News
- WEAF—Dance Music
- WOR—Uncle Dan
- WJZ—News
- WNYC—America Sings
- WABC—News Analysis
- WJZ—Sports News
- WNYC—News
- WQXR—News for News Workers
- WABC—Sports News
- WCR—Sports News
- WNYC—Selective Service Program

WABC—Frank Parker, Songs

WMCA—Dinner Music

8:45-WMCA—News, Commentator

WEAF—Sports News, Bill Stearn

WOR—Music

WJZ—Lowell Thomas, Commentator

WABC—The World Today

6:35-WNYC—Civilian Defense News

7:00-WNYC—News

WOR—Fred Waring's Orchestra

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WQXR—Light Classics

2:05-WNYC—Open Matines

2:30-WNYC—Philadelphia Orchestra

WHN—News

2:00-WMCA—News

WQXR—News for News Workers

WABC—Sports News

WCR—Sports News

WNYC—Selective Service Program

'Nathan the Wise' Is A Lesson for Our Time

NATHAN THE WISE, by Gotthold Ephraim Lessing, in a free adaptation in English verse by Ferdinand Bruckner. Directed by James Light, settings and costumes by H. A. Condell, lighting by Hans Sontheimer. Presented by Erwin Piscator at the Studio Theatre of the New School for Social Research.

By Ralph Warner

Among the books burned by Hitler on Unter den Linden in May, 1933, was Lessing's romantic plea for religious tolerance, "Nathan the Wise." That same year, Ferdinand Bruckner, the popular modern German playwright, fled to Vienna. Later he quit the Austrian capital for America where he is now active in collaboration with Erwin Piscator in restoring his own and other German plays in English translations to the American stage. Mr. Bruckner's free adaptation of Lessing's classic, a play which has been staged scores of times in pre-Hitler Germany, may now be seen at the Studio Theatre, where it has received a careful and always interesting production.

Lessing wrote "Nathan the Wise" in 1779, when Frederick the Great, exponent of a "Greater Germany," ruled Prussia. The French humanists, especially Diderot and Voltaire, were propagandizing the philosophic expression of man's dignity, independence of mind, and basic human rights. In America, the Revolution was establishing that United States of America which was to write the Bill of Rights into its Constitution. Soon the French would throw off the shackles of their feudal aristocracy, bringing bourgeois liberalism into being on the continent. Soon the movement would invade Germany, where Goethe, Kant, Schiller, Marx and Engels would advance fundamental and many-sided theses to aid in the long struggle for human liberty. Today Hitler is seeking the overthrow of such ideas, and "Nathan the Wise" comes to our stage as a reminder of the deep roots of liberty's tree, extending into other lands and dimly remembered times.

It is a play which brings Christian, Jew and Mohammedan face to face in Jerusalem which for centuries has been a battle-ground. Here the Jewish merchant Nathan, whose own family has been destroyed in a massacre of Jews by Christians, adopts a Christian girl child whose family had been destroyed in a later massacre of Christians by Mohammedans. Fifteen years afterwards, a Knight Templar, symbol of militant Christianity of the Third Crusade, rescues this child from a blazing house. And, of course, falls in love with her.

Bitter hatred brings the Knight into opposition to Nathan. Bitter hatred inspires the Mohammedan Sultan to seek the conquest of Jerusalem, using both Jew and Christian as his tools. But Nathan wisely pleads that these religious wars are inspired by a lack of understanding of the basic truth that all men are born alike; all religions rise from the same font, and that reconciliation is possible with knowledge.

Mr. Bruckner's verse is beautifully and simply phrased, especially in the several scenes in which Nathan pleads eloquently, first with the Knight, then with the Patriarch of Jerusalem, the temporal priest; and finally in a concluding scene in which the Sultan sits in judgment over the Jew and the Christian, uniting all. Few important changes have been made in Lessing's text, but these clarify and modernize the diction. If the play moves slowly at times, this is because it was written in a leisurely period. It has been reduced to its essentials and directed with sharpness by James Light.

Outstanding is the dignified and sincere portrait of the Jew by Herbert Berghof, who makes the symbolic character a living being. Neither Olive Deering, as the Christian daughter of the Jew, nor Alfred Ryder, as the Knight, are quite able to match Mr. Berghof's mastery of voice and gesture. But they are acceptable. Other good performances are given by Bettina Cerf as a companion for the girl.

Viewed in its historical perspective and adapted for today, "Nathan the Wise" is a play which traces the blot on humanity's scutcheon-intolerance-back through the ages. It is a play which deals only with one aspect of this subject, the manner in which the high ethics of mankind, expressed in a searching probe for a faith which will endure, have been twisted into a poison-tipped weapon of hatred. As a literary work, the play is of high quality. Mr. Bruckner's performance is also easily one of the best of the current year.

Culture and War Topic Of Interpretation, Please At Webster Hall

Lem Ward, director of "One-Third of a Nation" and "Brooklyn, U.S.A." and Lynd Ward, artist, have joined the New Masses panel of experts for the sixth of the "Interpretation, Please!" forums which will take place tonight at Webster Hall at 8:30 P.M.

The first result of this new association was "Moscow Laughs," the first Soviet musical; it received favorable attention in the United States as well as at home. The next Alexander-directed appearance of Oriova was in "Circus" for which the actress was compelled to master the intricacies of acrobatics as well as her dramatic material.

In addition to these experts representing theatre and art, the panel also consists of William Blake, author of "The Copperheads" and other novels; Angelo Herndon, authority on Negro literature and editor of the new "Negro Quarterly"; Samuel Sillen, literary critic for New Masses; Meridel Le Sueur, short story writer on a visit to New York City from Minnesota; and Horace Grinnell, formerly of the music faculty of Sarah Lawrence College, conductor and teacher who will represent the field of music.

Tickets can be obtained in advance at New Masses, 461 Fourth Ave., Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St., Bookfair, 13 W. 44th St., and the booxoffice of Webster Hall after 7 o'clock.

10:15-WABC—Wherever You Are

10:30-WMCA—News

WABC—Military Situation

WABC—First Night Dramas

10:00-WMCA—News

WEAF—Wings Over America

WABC—Smithsonian Institution

WABC—Glen Miller Band

WABC—Glenn Miller Album

WABC—Dance Music

WOR—News

WEAF—Uncle Tom's Cabin

WABC—Sports News

WNYC—News

WABC—Sports News

WCR—Sports News

WNYC—News

WABC—Sports News

WCR—Sports News

WNYC—Selective Service Program

WNYC—Selective Service Program

People of Britain



This couple are the heads of a farm family in Britain, photographed by Robert Capa while on a visit to the war-torn islands. It is one of many photos by Capa and other outstanding photographers participating in the Instructors Show at the Photo League Gallery, 31 E. 21st St. Registration for the League's school is still open.

The Fleet's In—Not War, But Love

THE FLEET'S IN, Paramount release of Paul Jones' production. Based on play by Nicholson and Robinson, and story by Arthur Laurents. Adapted by Louis Malle and Spence. Directed by Victor Schertzinger. At the Paramount.

Paramount's warning signal to the civilian population is more a vaudeville show than a movie. Add another dimension to the screen and you could be sitting in again on a half-dozen acts you've seen on the Paramount stage. There's Jimmy Dorsey's band with Bob Eberle and Helen O'Connell, Betty Hutton, Cass Daley, Gil Lamb, Loraine and Rogan, and Dorothy Lamour herself. With the shreds of that bawdy Broadway business of the mid-thirties—"Sailor Beware"—they have tied this revue together and recorded it on film. It's funny and tuneful, but not nearly 93 minutes worth.

For story there's a sizeable slice of the Navy which has mistakenly sized up William Holden as a lady-killer. The boys lay odds on his being able to warm up the chilly dance-hall singer Dorothy Lamour and the necessary complications set in when the lady gets wise to the game. From then on the vaudeville acts are shuffled with the man-on-the-make bits. The way Paramount tells it, "the fleet's in"—not war, but love.

M. M.

Gene's Power



Gene Tierney and Tyrone Power in a scene from "Son of Fury," now at the Academy of Music together with "A Gentleman at Heart."

Alfred Kantorowicz, M. Wolff, Alvah Bessie At Writers' Session

The dair

On the Score Board

By Lester Rodney

Squeezing in some rapid takes between all the basketball excitement:

Johnny Allen has been fined and suspended by Leo Durocher for "conduct unbecoming a Dodger" in Havana (the words are Leo's). Allen has no reputation as a sweet character. Known as a "loner," he never got along too well with either players or fans while a Yankee. Joe McCarthy traded him away while he was at his peak as a pitcher because of his personal shortcomings, much as Ben Chapman was traded. We can't make any guesses from up here, but we can say in general that while we don't like the idea of players being fined, Durocher has been a pretty fair manager in his relationship with his players and wouldn't have slapped this suspension down for anything trivial. The Dodgers have a "voluntary discipline" system, which gives them full credit for their intelligence about comportment and condition in their life's work. Allen must have mistaken it for license.

Another of these "over the weight" non-title farces—this time in Cleveland. Jimmy Bivins, young Negro artist-fighter who came into prominence with his surprise win over Billy Soose, had to down a large amount of water the afternoon of his fight with light heavyweight champ Gus Lesnevich. The water put him over the 175 pound limit, thus safeguarding Lesnevich's title. Despite the handicap, Bivins gave the "champ" a sound trouncing, and we say hooray, too bad he didn't knock Gus out. No champion worthy of the name should make an opponent drink water before a fight so as to safeguard his title. We hereby start a one-man rump boxing commission and will refer to Bivins as the light-heavyweight champion from here on.

Nobody will have to drink any more water than he feels like tonight at the Garden when Jimmy Webb meets Johnny Colon in a rematch of their sizing draw of a few weeks ago. From what we saw of that one, we like the baby faced Hell's Kitchen lad to beat the motion picture union operator from Dallas. Which is a fancy, albeit informative way of saying Colon over Webb.

While we're on boxing Marty Servi is ill and won't be able to fill his date against Harlem's Ray Robinson next Friday night. Norman Rubio, a stout hearted wild punching lad from Albany who always brings the house to its feet with the opening bell, has been substituted. And right from this faraway distance we venture to say pleasant dreams, Norman, in about the third round. You're tackling the fastest, hardest hitting welter to come along in the memory, and that's too much for you despite your gameness.

Nothing much wrong with Yankee pitching, is there? Donald, Breuer and Chandler hurling a two-hitter this early in the year is a reminder that the American League race is just going to be a baseball version of Ray Robinson and seven Rubios...

Pardon the reversion to basketball, of which the page is full, but if CCNY and West Texas get past their opening rounds, we're going to have what will amount to the classic test of a good, very tall team against a good small, fast team. Will Texas' murder City around the boards with its great height, scoring at will on pivots and rebounds, or will the local lads leave the big boys panting far behind on their sizing fast breaks down-court? We have our own opinion, but let's wait until the first round games are won.

The guests at Camp Beacon who raised over \$80 in a week for the "Free Browder" fund with a challenge to other groups to do likewise really started something. Another \$35 has been sent down, including \$10 for shining shoes at the Camp by Harvey Schwartz, a furrier. Keep it coming, boys. The country is talking about those big ads in 21 cities. And they cost.

The slipping of Johnny Mize's tendon and the possibility of his loss to the Giants is a reminder of Branch Rickey's acumen in peddling off Cardinals after getting the best out of them. The best example of course was the sale of Dizzy Dean to the Cubs for \$185,000 after the great one's right arm had been milked dry and rendered all but useless. (Southworth, new manager, wouldn't stand for such stuff we believe.) Rickey also unloaded Ducky Medwick to the Dodgers for \$130,000 after he had started downhill, got Lou Warneke in a trade for Parmalee. About his best all round piece of shrewdness however, was the trading of Sherdell and Frankhouse (Wee Willie was washed up) to Boston for Burleigh Grimes, who helped win the pennant and took two World Series games—then trading Grimes, never any good again, to Chicago for Hack Wilson, and finally getting \$40,000 for a washed up Wilson from Brooklyn.

His lone mistake was letting go of Paul Derringer in the belief that Oom Paul was washed up. That one probably haunts him. Personally we think all the others should haunt him. But they don't.

TONIGHT at 8:30

NEW MASSES presents

'INTERPRETATION, PLEASE!'

(No. 6)

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1942

REMARKABLE JOHN BORICAN

Negro Record Breaker;
Artist in K. of C.
600; Tomorrow

John Borican, Negro star who tries for a repeat double Saturday in the K. of C. meet at the Garden in the Casey 600 and Bishop McIntyre 1,000, is one of the most remarkable athletes who ever dug his spikes in the Garden boards.

Back in 1936 he was a Jack-of-all-trades at Virginia State. (He hails from Bridgeport, N.J.) In 1936 he tried out for the Olympic team in the 400-meter hurdles, in which Jack-of-all-trades generally wind up. He was outstanding in the Eastern sectional tryouts at Harvard, but failed to make the team in the finals at Randsall Island.

In 1938, Borican made his appearance, virtually an unknown, on the board-track circuit, and immediately established himself as a middle distance runner of top ranking. He ran the 600, 800, 1,000, and all with class. In the four years he has been pounding the boards, he has set the present world indoor record of 1:10.2 for 600 yards (winning the Casey 600 last year), the current record of 2:08.8 for 1,000 yards (unbeaten the K. of C. 1,000 from 1939); he has equalled the world indoor half-mile record of 1:51.4 on the Garden 11-lap track although Lloyd Hahn set the mark in 1928 on the IC4A eight-lap banked track in the 102nd Engineers mark of 2:39 for two-thirds of a mile in the Millrose meet of 1929, and holds the three-quarter mile records of 3:02.2 (made on the outside Dartmouth track in 1940) and the record of 3:02.6 (made on standard size track the same year in the K. of C. meet).

In addition to all these records, he can run a 4:12 mile or better, he has won the national AAU pentathlon championship three straight years and also won the National AAU decathlon title last year. He has won the AAU indoor 1,000-yard title four straight years, but somehow has never won an outdoor AAU racing title. Borican, a strong runner, who exudes power in every stride, also paints portraits and beyond all this his vocation is assistant director of the Boys Club in Newark.

In his first 600-yard start of the year Borican will face Roy Cochran, of Great Lakes Naval Training Station, new AAU champion; Alfred Diebolt, of Colgate, the 46.9 second quarter-miler, and Charley Beetham, 1939 Casey winner. In the 1,000 he will meet a fast field including Chester Lipaki, Seton Hall anchor man who starred in the record-breaking 2-mile relay.

Bill Werber would have retired from baseball if the Reds hadn't traded him to the Giants... He has the kindliest of feelings for the Cincinnati officials but he wanted to branch out in another field and quit baseball... But getting a chance to play in New York again after being traded away by the Yanks in his first season aroused



MEL OTT, right, was cheerful here speaking to Manager Casey Stengel of the Braves, but the new Giant manager has his first major headache in the defection of Johnny Mize's throwing arm.

TRAINING NEWS

Southworth, Boudreau Hardest Workers; Werber Would Have Retired; Joost Up 18 Pounds —Derringer Down 13

Sergeant Hank Greenberg is going to play first base for the Camp Macdill (Tampa) team while he's in training for the air service... Murray Dickson, Cardinals' rookie right-hander who won 21 games for Columbus last season, actually weighs 148 pounds although he's listed on the roster at 155... He throws a wicked knuckle ball and has plenty of swift for a little guy.

Billy Southworth of the Cards and Lou Boudreau of the Indians are the hard-working managers in Florida... Southworth helps simplify his job by keeping track of his players and what work they do with a chart... Boudreau uses a basketball referee's whistle to keep his players moving briskly from one type of training to another... It's strange to visit the Indians' camp and not see Bob Feller... He was to the Indians what Babe Ruth was to the Yanks. Walter Johnson to Washington and Pepper Martin to the Cardinals.

Bill Werber would have retired from baseball if the Reds hadn't traded him to the Giants... He has the kindliest of feelings for the Cincinnati officials but he wanted to branch out in another field and quit baseball... But getting a chance to play in New York again after being traded away by the Yanks in his first season aroused

Paul Derringer, Reds' ace who won only 12 games last season after winning 20 or more for three straight years, is down to 222 points, lightest in years... He's been on a diet of no bread, no butter, no potatoes and no sweets... He weighed 235 last year... Country Slaughter, Cards' right fielder, has been promoted to the clean-up spot in the St. Louis batting order occupied by Johnny Mize last year.

The game was played at such an intense pace that both teams pestered near the end. City, with a nine-point lead, tried to save its breath and NYU whittled away slowly until just as the final buzzer sounded it laid in the goal which suddenly made everybody realize it was close.

Everybody was good on CCNY. It was a team. But special citation for improvement should go to Mike Shinkarik, the tall, gaminic, co-ordinated sophomore who ran like a deer all night, breaking through for so many shots at top speed that he had 20 tries at the basket. He wound up with 15 points, including 5 fouls. Sonny Herberts was his usual reliable self, and several times when the NYU defense got a little tight under the basket he looped in the long ones to loosen things up.

It's next year for NYU's fine

sophomores, who gave a splendid performance, and Western Kentucky in the tourney opener for CCNY. Can they do it three more times? —L.R.

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Friday, March 13 FREE BEER and CIDER

8 P.M. — WMCA Building - 1037 Broadway & 51st St. Studio Seven

Aspices: Youth Defense Committee

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